Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

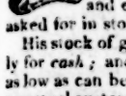
SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1829. [VOL. X.....NO. 484.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

New Fall Goods.

WE have this day received an addition to our *Stock of Goods*, which will render our assortment very compiete.



Super. Black Lasting
" " *Circassians*
Plaid Norwich Crape
N. York Mill Shirtings
Fancy Gilt Buttons
Spool Cotton, No. 12 to 20
Cotton Cords, 7 to 16
Stamped Bonnet Ribbons
Painted Belt do.
White Flannel, Irish Linen, &c.

KYLES & MEENAN.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1829. 3t84

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,

and every article usually asked for in stores.

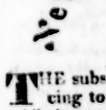
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

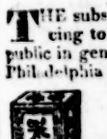
New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of anouncing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Cheapest and most Fashionable
GOODS



he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for *cash*, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.



The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores. *MICHAEL BROWN.*

Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt86

FARM, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his present place of residence, lying on the waters of the South Fork of Crane Creek, containing *Two hundred and thirty one acres;* being six miles and a half of Salisbury, adjoining the lands formerly belonging to Jacob Fisher, Mrs. Waller, Williamson Harris, and others:

On the above premises, there a good comfortable Dwelling-House; a new Barn, built in a superior style; and Stables sufficient for any number of Horses necessary for working the farm.

Persons wishing to purchase, will of course come and examine for themselves; when due attention will be paid.

The payment for the above premises will be, $300 in *cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in good and approved notes.

I likewise offer for sale, one Tract of Land, lying on Panther Creek, containing fifty acres; adjoining John Hodge, Ezra Parks, &c.

For Sale, on the above premises,

150 *Bushels WHEAT;*
1000 *Do. CORN.*

The above premises, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at *Public Sale*, on the 25th inst. which will be on Friday.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sept. 2d, 1829. 3t85

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED to employ, three or four journeymen tailors; to whom constant employ, and good wages, will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, N. C.

THOMAS V. CANON.

August 21, 1829. 4t84

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*
THOS. WOOD, }

August 19th, 1829. 3m93

Committed to the Jail

OF this county, on the 28th of August, 1829. a *Negro Man*, who says his name is TOM; and that he belongs to a man by the name of *Abraham Mayfield*, Chester district, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff. of*
Aug. 29th, 1829. 3t3 *Mecklenburg county.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following letter to Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, with the annexed paper, in the form of a Declaration to be adopted by the State of Virginia, relative to the right of the General Government to prosecute Internal Improvements through the country, will be read with interest by every one. This letter, with the document, are taken from Mr. Jefferson's papers, now in a course of publication, and are presented to the public by the editor of the Charlottesville Advocate.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Madison did not agree with his excellent friend, as to the propriety of the policy recommended to be pursued by the State, or in some other point, as nothing was ever done with the Declaration here given.

Alex. Phenix.

TO JAMES MADISON.

Monticello, December 24, 1826.

DEAR SIR: I have for some time considered the question of internal improvement as desperate. The torrent of general opinion sets so strongly in favor of it as to be irresistible. And I suppose that even the opposition in Congress will hereafter be feeble and formal, unless something can be done which may give a gleam of encouragement to our friends, or alarm their fancied security. I learn from Richmond, that those who think with us there are in a state of perfect dismay, not knowing what to do, or what to propose. Mr Gordon, our representative, particularly, has written to me in very desponding terms, not disposed to yield indeed, but pressing for opinions and advice on the subject. I have no doubt you are pressed in the same way, and I hope you have devised and recommended something to them. If you have stop here and read no more but consider all that follows as *non-avenue*. I shall be better satisfied to adopt implicitly any thing you may have advised than what occurs to myself. For I have long ceased to think on subjects of this kind, and pay little attention to public proceedings. But if you have done nothing in it, then I risk for your consideration what has occurred to me, and is expressed in the inclosed paper. Bailey's propositions which came to hand since I wrote the paper, and which I suppose to have come from the President himself shew a little hesitation in the purposes of his party; and in that state of mind, a bold shot critically may decide the contest, by its effect on the less bold. The olive branch held out to them at this moment may be accepted, and the constitution thus saved at a moderate sacrifice. I say nothing of the paper, which will explain itself. The following heads of consideration, or some of them, may weigh in its favor.

It may intimidate the wavering. It may break the western coalition by offering the same thing in a different form. It will be viewed with favor in contrast with the Georgia opposition and fear of strengthening that. It will be an example of a temperate mode of opposition in future and similar cases. It will give us the chance of better times and of intervening accidents; and in no way place us in a worse than our present situation. I do not dwell on those topics; your mind will develope them.

The first question is, whether you approve of doing any thing of the kind. If not, send it back to me, and it shall be suppressed; for I would not hazard so important a measure against your opinion nor even without its support. If you think it may be a canvass on which to put something good, make what alterations you please, and I will forward it to Gordon, under the most sacred injunctions that it shall be so used as that not a shadow of suspicion shall fall on you or myself, that it has come from either of us. But what you do, do as promptly as your convenience will admit, lest it should be anticipated by something worse.

Ever and effectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The solemn declaration and protest of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America, and on the violation of them.

We, the General Assembly of Virginia, on behalf, and in the name of the people thereof, do declare as follows:

The States in North America which confederated to establish their independence on the government of Great Britain, of which Virginia was one, became, on that acquisition, free and independent States, and as such, authorised to constitute governments, each for itself, in such form as it thought best.

They entered into a compact, (which is called the constitution of the United States of America,) by which they agreed to unite in a single government as to their relations with each other, and with foreign nations, and as to certain other articles particularly specified. They retained at the same time, each to itself, the other rights of independent government, comprehending mainly their domestic interests.

For the administration of their federal branch they agreed to appoint in conjunction, a distinct set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the manner settled in that compact: while to each, severally and of course, remained its original right of appointing each for itself, a separate set of functionaries legislative, executive and judiciary, also for administering the domestic branch of their respective governments.

These two sets of officers, each independent of the other, constitute thus a *whole* of government, for each State separately; the powers ascribed to the one, as specially made federal, exercised over the whole, the residuary powers, retained to the other exercisable exclusively over its particular State, foreign herein, each to the others, as they were before the original compact.

To this construction of government and distribution of its powers, the Commonwealth of Virginia does religiously and affectionately adhere, opposing, with equal fidelity and firmness the usurpation of either set of functionaries on the rightful powers of the other.

But the federal branch has assumed in some cases, and claimed in others, a right of enlarging its own powers by construc tions, inferences and indefinite deductions from those directly given, which this Assembly does declare to be usurpations of the powers retained to the independent branches, mere interpolations into the compact, and direct infractions of it.

They claim, for example, and have commenced the exercise of a right to construct roads, open canals, and effect other internal improvements within the territories and jurisdiction exclusively belonging to the several States, which this assembly does declare has not been given to that branch by the constitutional compact, but remains to each State among its domestic and unalienated powers, exercisable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone.

This Assembly does further disavow, and declare to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorising its federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever *they* may think, or pretend, would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that, of itself, a complete government, without limitation of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning was, that they might levy taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them, and by no others.

Nor is it admitted, as has been said, that the people of these States by not investing their federal branch with all the means of bettering their condition, have denied to themselves any which may effect that purpose; since in the distribu sion of these means, they have given to that branch those which belong to its departments and to the States have reserved separately, the residue which belongs to them separately. And thus by organization of the two branches taken together, have completely secured the first object of human association, the full improvement of their condition, and reserved to themselves all the faculties of multiplying their own blessings.

Whilst the General Assembly thus declares the rights retained by the States, rights which they have never yielded, and which this State will never voluntarily yield, they do not mean to raise the banner of disaffection, or of separation from their Sister States, co-operates with themselves in this compact. They know and value too highly the blessings of their Union as to foreign nations and questions arising among themselves, to consider every infraction as to be met by actual resistance. They respect too affectionately the opinions of those possessing the same rights under the same instrument, to make every difference of construction a ground of immediate rupture. They would indeed, consider such a rupture as among the greatest calamities which could befal them; but not the greatest. There is yet one greater, submission to a government of unlimited powers. It is only when the hope of avoiding this shall become absolutely desperate, that further forbearance could not be indulged.—Should the majorities of the co-parties therefore, contrary to the expectation and hope of this assembly, prefer, at this time, acquiescence in these assumptions of power by the federal member of the government, we will be patient and suffer much, under confidence that time, ere it be too late, will prove to them also the bitter consequences in which that usurpation will involve us all. In the mean while we will breast with them rather than separate from them every misfortune save that only of living under a government of unlimited powers. We owe every other sacrifice to ourselves, to our federal brethren and to the world at large to pursue with temper and perseverance the great experiment which shall prove that man is capable of living in society governing itself by laws self imposed, and securing to its members the enjoyment of life, liberty, property and peace; and further to shew that even when the government of its choice shall show a tendency to degeneracy, we are not at once to despair, but that the will and the watchfulness of its sounder parts will reform its aberrations, recall it to original and legitimate principles, and restrain it within the rightful limits of self-government. And these are the objects of this Declaration and Protest.

Supposing then, that it might be for the good of the whole as some of its co-States seem to think, that the power of making roads and canals should be added to those directly given to the federal branch, as more likely to be systematically and beneficially directed, than by the independent action of the several States, this commonwealth, from respect to these opinions, and a desire of conciliation with its co-States, will consent in concurrence with them, to make this addition, provided it be done regularly by an amendment of the compact, in the way established by that instrument, and provided also, it be sufficiently guarded against abuses, compromises and corrupt practices, not only of possible but of probable occurrence.

And as a further pledge of the sincere and cordial attachment of this commonwealth to the nation of the whole, so far as has been consented to be the compact called 'The Constitution of the United States of America,' (construed according to the plain and ordinary meaning of its language, to the common intendment of the time, and of those who framed it,) to give also to all parties and authorities, time for reflection and consideration whether, under a temperate view of the possible consequences, and especially of the constant obstructions which an equivocal majority must ever expect to meet, they will still prefer the assumption of this power rather than its acceptance, and to preserve peace in the meanwhile, we proceed to make it the duty of our citizens, until the legislature shall otherwise and ultimately decide, to acquiesce under those acts of the federal branch of our government which we have declared to be usurpations, and against which, in point of right, we do protest as null and void and never to be quoted as precedents of right.

We therefore do enact, and be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia that all citizens of this Commonwealth and persons and authorities within the same, shall pay full obedience at all times to the acts which may be passed by the Congress of the United States, the object of which shall be the construction of post roads, making canals of navigation, and maintaining the same, in any part of the United States; in like manner as if the said acts were, *totidem verbias*, passed by the legislature of this Commonwealth.

To Dyspeptics.....Extracts from a letter from the venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, written in October last, to a gentleman of North Carolina, who had asked of him some account of his mode of life, &c. Dr. H. died at the great age of 101.

As to my diet, having been taught to eat of any thing that was prepared for me, and having always a good appetite, I am never anxious about my food, and I do not recollect any thing, that is commonly eaten, that does not agree with my stomach, except fresh roasted Pork, which, though very agreeable to my Palate, almost always disagrees with me; for which, however, I have a remedy, in the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Eight or ten drops of Aqua Ammonia pure in a wine glass of water, gives me relief after Pork, and indeed after any thing else which offends my stomach. As to quantity, I am no great eater, and I find my appetite sooner satisfied now than formerly;—there is one peculiarity in my diet, which, as it may perhaps have contributed to Health, I would mention; I am fond of Fruit, and have these 30 or more years daily indulged in eating freely of those of the Season, as Strawberries, Currants, Peaches, Plums, Apples, &c. which in summer and winter I eat just before dinner, and seldom at any other time, and indeed very seldom any thing whatever between meals. My Breakfast I vary continually. Coffee, Tea, Chocholate, with toasted bread and butter, Milk with Bread toasted, in hot weather, but never any meat in my Life—seldom the same Breakfast more than 2 or 3 days running. Bread of Flour makes a large portion of my Food, perhaps near half. After Dinner I most commonly drink one glass of Wine—plain boiled rice I am fond of—it makes nearly half my Dinner perhaps as often as every other Day—I rarely eat Pickles or any high seasoned Food—Vegetable food one kind or other makes commonly two-thirds or three-fourths of my nourishment—the condiments I use are chiefly Mustard, Horse Radish and Onions. As to Drinks, I seldom take any but at meal times and with Pipe—in younger life my most common draft was Cider, seldom Wine, seldom or never Beer or Ale or distilled Spirits; but for the last 40 or 50 years, my most usual drink has been a mixture, a little singular indeed, but as for me it is still palatable and agreeable, I still prefer it—the mixture is this, viz: Good West India Rum 2 Spoonfuls; Good Cider, whether new or old, 3 Spoonfuls; of Water 9 or 10 Spoonfuls—of this mixture (which I suppose to be about the strength of common Cider) I drink about half a pint with my Dinner and about the same quantity with my Pipe after Dinner and my Pipe in the evening, never exceeding a pint the whole Day; and I desire nothing else except one glass of Wine immediately after Dinner, the whole day. I generally take one Pipe after Dinner and another in the Evening, and hold a small piece of Pigtail Tobacco in my mouth from Breakfast till near Dinner, and again in the Afternoon till tea; this has been my practice for 80 years—I use no Snuff—I drink tea about sunset and eat with it a small slice of Bread toasted with Butter; I never eat any more till Breakfast.

I have not often had any complaint from indigestion, but when I have, abstinence from Breakfast or Dinner, or both, has usually removed it; indeed I have several times thrown off serious complaints by abstinence. As to Clothing, it is what my Friends call thin; I never wear Flannel next my Skin, though often advised to it, and am less liable to take cold, as it is called than most people—a good warm double breasted Waist Coat and a Cloth coat answers me for winter, and as the season grows warmer, I gradually conform my covering to it. As to the Passions, Sir, I need not tell you that when indulged, they injure the Health; calm, quiet, self-possession, and a moderation in our expectations and pursuits, contribute much to our Health, as well as our happiness, and that Anxiety is injurious to both.

I had a good Set of Teeth, but they failed me gradually without pain, so that by 80 I lost them all.

ITEMS.

The Editor of the Watertown, N. Y. Register, as an evidence that the times are improving, mentions the receipt at his office, of $1 90 within the week—discount on Canada money to be deducted. A subscriber has also *premium* to pay.

The crops of grapes, and particularly the Isabella grapes, are said to be very fine in the gardens around Brooklyn, L. I. The Star mentions that one vine in Poplar street, Brooklyn, entirely covers the end of a two story house, and that the fruit of the vine overshadows the windows of the end and front of the house.

One James Read, of New York, has a machine which weaves eight different watch ribbonds at the same time.

The town of Salford, [Eng.] which has a population of 23,000, has but one lawyer's office. There is, perhaps, no other civilized and christianized community, of equal population, which can boast but a single limb of the law.

Lawyers Failing.—We learn from the papers that about half a dozen lawyers have failed in Philadelphia. This, so far from being an indication of "hard times," should be considered a proof that all other kinds of business are in a thriving condition.

The U. S. Gazette says that an anti-cock-roach society is about to be started in New England: We expect shortly to establish an anti-permitting-the-flies-to-bite you before-you are-out-of-bed-in-the-morning society.

A livery stable has been established in Boston, which refuses to let horses on the Sabbath.

A lady correspondent of the New York American thinks that "of all the absurdities in dressing yet seen, none can equal the *check shirts* in which it is the pleasure of some gentlemen to *conceal* themselves."

The Cincinnati Chronicle speaks of a balloting about to take place in the Museum, among the young men, to decide what young lady of that city should be selected as the model of a wax figure to be placed in the Museum!

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the next LEGISLATURE of North Carolina.

Anson.—Clement Marshal, Senate; William A. Morris, Joseph White, commons.

Ashe.—Anderson Mitchell, senate; Zachariah Baker, James Calloway, commons.

Beaufort.—Joseph B. Hinton, senate; John W. Williams, Samuel Smallwod, commons,

Bertie....George O. Askew, senate; Alexander W. Mebane, William S. Mhoon, commons.

Bladen.—James McKay, senate; John J. Mc Millan, Robert Melvin, commons.

Brunswick....Jacob Leonard, senate; Marsden Campbell, John J. Gauze, commons.

Buncombe.—James Allen, senate; David L. Swain, ——— Orr, commons.

Burke.—Merritt Burgin, senate; David Newland, Joseph Neill, commons.

Caldwell....John Hopper Mellon, senate; Daniel M. Barringer, William M'Lean commons.

Camden.—Haywood S. Bell, senate; Thomas Dozier, Abner Grandy, commons.

Carteret.—Otway Burns, senate; J. S. W. Hellen, D. W. Borden, commons.

Caswell....Bedford Brown, senate; John Wilson, James Kerr, commons.

Chatham.—Joseph Ramsay, senate; Nathaniel G. Smith, Joseph Brooks, commons.

Chowan......William Watson, senate; George Blair, William Byrum, commons.

Columbus....James Burney, senate; Luke R. Simmons, Richard Wooten, commons.

Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, senate; Nathaniel Smith, Eliakim Patrick, commons,

Cumberland....A. M'Dearmid, senate; A. Mac Neill, Alexander Buie, commons.

Currituck.—Caleb Etheridge, senate; Benj. T. Simmons, Willoughby D. Barnard, commons.

Davidson.—Ransom Harris, senate: William W. Wiseman, Lewis Snyder, commons.

Duplin.—Stephen Miller, senate; William Wright, John Farrier, commons.

Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Gray Little, Moses Baker, commons.

Franklin....William P. Williams, senate; William Branch, Thomas T. Russell, commons.

Gates...William W. Cowper, senate; William W. Stedman, Riseup Rawls, commons.

Granville.—William M. Sneed, senate; James Wyche, Spencer O'Brien, commons.

Greene....Wyatt Moye, senate; James Harper, Arthur Speight, commons.

Guilford.—John M. Dick, senate: Francis L. Simpson, George C. Mendenhall, commons.

Halifax....Isham Matthews, senate; Jesse A. Bynum, Thomas Nicholson, commons.

Haywood....William Welch, senate; Ninian Edmondston, James R. Love, commons

Hertford...Bridger I. Montgomery, senate; Jn. H. Wheeler, Elisha A. Chamblee, commons.

Hyde......John Silverthorn, senate; Marvel Wilkinson, Foster Jarvis, commons.

Iredell......Thomas A. Allison, senate; James M. Bogle, William King, commons.

Johnston....Reuben Sanders, senate; Hillary Wilder, Allen Richardson, commons.

Jones.—Risden M. D'Daniel, senate; O'Brien Cox, Alfred Stanly, commons.

Lenoir....William D. Mosely, senate; Council Wooten, Allen Wooten, commons.

Lincoln.—Daniel Hoke, senate; Bartlett Shipp Andrew H. Loretz, commons.

Macon.—Thomas Love, senate; James Whitaker, Asaph Enloe, commons.

Martin....Joseph J. Williams, senate; William Watts, Jesse Cooper, commons.

Mecklenburg.—William Davidson, senate; Wm. J. Alexander, Evan Alexander, commons.

Montgomery.—John Cowan, senate; Reuben [illegible], commons.

Moore.—Alexander M'Neill, senate; William Hancock, D. Murchison, commons.

Nash.—W. W. Boddie, senate; Duncan York, Joseph Arrington, commons.

New Hanover......William B. Meares, senate; William S. Larkins, Patrick Murphy, commons.

Northampton......Colin W. Barnes, senate; James Haley, Roderick B. Gary, commons.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate; Richard B. Hatch, John B. Thompson, commons.

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate; John Stockard, Thomas Taylor, commons.

Pasquotank.—John Pool, senate; Thomas Bell, Thomas Jordan, commons.

Perquimans.—Willis Riddick, senate; Benjamin Mullen, Thomas Wilson, commons.

Person......Maurice Smith, senate; Thomas Webb, Thomas McGehee, commons.

Pitt.—Marshall Dickenson, senate; Alfred Moye, William Clark, commons.

Randolph.—Abram Brower, senate; Alexander Cunningham, Abram Brower 2d, commons.

Richmond.—Tryam M'Farland, senate; Niel Nicholson, James Murphy, commons.

Robeson....N. B. Johnson, senate; John Brown, John Purcell, commons.

Rockingham.—Robert Martin, senate; William Bethel, Wilson S. Hill, commons.

Rowan.—David F. Caldwell, senate; Thomas G. Polk, Richmond M. Pearson, commons.

Rutherford.—John M'Entire, senate; Joseph M'D. Carson, James Graham, commons.

Sampson......D. Underwood, senate; Dixon Sloan, Archibald Monk, commons.

Stokes.—Gabriel T. Moore, senate; John Banner, John Butner, commons.

Surry......Meshack Franklin, senate; Alfred Moore, Ephraim Hough, commons.

Tyrrell.—John B. Beasley, senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.

Wake....Charles L. Hinton, senate; Samuel Whitaker, Wesley Jones, commons.

Warren....Richard Davis, senate; William G. Jones, John H. Green, commons.

Washington......Samuel Davenport, senate; Thos. B. Haughton, Jas. A. Chesson, commons.

Wayne......Gabriel Sherrard, senate; James Rhodes, John W. Sasser, commons.

Wilkes.—James Wellborn, senate; Montfort Stokes, William Horton, commons.

BOROUGH MEMBERS.

Town of Salisbury.....Charles Fisher.
Town of Hillsborough....Frederick Nash.
Town of Newbern.....William Gaston.
Town of Fayetteville....John D. Eccles.
Town of Halifax.....William L. Long.
Town of Wilmington....Joseph A. Hill.
Town of Edenton.. .....Samuel T. Sawyer.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

A considerable portion of a late Nashville paper is occupied with an exposition of an affair of honor that did *not* take place in the vicinity. The duel did not take place because it could not be agreed upon whether the rifles to be used should carry 75 or 80 balls to the pound. We dislike duels, but those who set at naught the laws of God and man, in entering upon such a mode of adjusting disputes—should not add cowardice to folly, and sneak out of the fray.

Turkish Customs.—The following purports to be from a letter written by a French Physician who has lived thirty years at Constantinople:

"Formerly no Christian was permitted, on any account, to touch a prince of the Ottoman race, much less to draw blood from him; but all Turkey is astonished at the change which the Sultan has brought about since the destruction of the Janissaries. The troops now carry muskets with fixed bayonetts; the regiments march to European tunes—the drum major in front; and the Grand Signor himself, in the uniform of an officer, issues his commands for manœuvering. These are astonishing, but I have to mention a still more remarkable departure from ancient customs. On the 14th May, I received an order to make preparation to vaccinate the children of the Sultan. On the 16th I repaired to the palace, and in the presence of the Echim Bachi, and the Chief of the Black Eunuchs, I vaccinated a young Princess about eight years old, her sister about a year and half, and a still younger Princess—all without the least difficulty or ceremony. Immediately after, I performed the operation upon two young ladies of the Harem. On the 28th I returned to the palace and found the operation had succeeded perfectly. I was dismissed with a handsome present from the Sultan, as a testimony of his satisfaction, and was told that my services would not be again needed until the birth of a new Prince or Princess."

Washington.....The following statement shewing the progressive increase of the number of buildings, for a period of 7 years, in the City of Washington, we extract from an article in a late Washington Chronicle. What is remarkable, it also shows a considerable decrease during the period, in the number of deaths.

"That the progress of our City may be justly estimated, we give the following statement, furnished by Mr. Sessford, which, whilst it exhibits the increase of our improvements and population from 1820 to 1827 inclusive, shows at the same time the decrease of the number of deaths:

Number of Dwellings erected, from 1820 to 1827, inclusive, and the Population and number of Deaths.

Years.	*Houses.*	*Population.*	*Deaths.*
1820	113	13,474	227
1821	88	14,031	235
1822	112	14,746	296
1823	59	15,183	256
1824	49	15,493	260
1825	67	16,016	225
1826	102	16,677	284
1827	123	17,418	251

Presents to Gen. Jackson.—Mr. Somerset R. Waters, an ingenious mechanic of Frederick county, Md. has constructed and presented to the President of the United States, a beautiful casket, composed of 24 different kinds of wood: the outside of *thirteen*, the inside of *eleven*,—representing the *old* and *new* states. The main frame, which binds and unites the whole together, is *hickory*. This beautiful specimen of cabinet work is denominated by Mr. Waters 'The American Box.'

North Carolina Silk.—We have seen a specimen of Sewing Silk, manufactured in Duplin county in this State. It was white, the material extremely fine and glossy. Upon comparison with silk made in Connecticut, we give the preference as to the manufacturing to the Connecticut. A number of pair of stockings have been made of the Duplin silk, which we understand are equal in appearance, and much superior in durability, to those imported. The worms were fed on the common purple mulberry, which abounds in almost every part of the State; and, upon comparison, its leaves were found to be more tender and nutritious than the leaves of the imported tree. *Cape Fear Recorder.*

Coins....It has been stated, after experiment, that the new small coins issued from the U. S. Mint, are heavier, in proportion, than the small foreign coins in circulation. A communication from the Director of the Mint, recently published, denies this statement in some particulars. The Spanish quarters of dollars are affirmed to be worth intrinsically, 24 cents—the dollars however being worth 100 cents. The difference is attributed solely to the greater frequency of use of the smaller coins, which expose a much larger surface to friction in proportion to their weight.

Who can beat the yankees?

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Richard Ward a very ingenious mechanic of this village has lately invented a *clock* which *winds itself up*. It keeps correct time, strikes the hours regularly, and will continue to run until worn out, without the application of any power to it. He has set up one in the office of R. S. Hinman, Esq. in the village, which can be seen by any person having the curiosity to examine it.

We understand Mr. Ward has applied for a patent for the same. He is already the patentee and inventor of a machine for making lead pipes and of other improvements. *ib.*

Salem Bridge, New Haven Co. Conn.

The Tariff.—The National Journal, which has honored us with a quotation from our columns, in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the Tariff at the next session of Congress—need not continue to be so very excursive and laborious in mustering up detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We *assure* the Journal that an attack will be made, and that too, whatever may be the course of the Administration, upon this vile system of impost, which has brought down the *execrations* of all sections of the country. We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution, and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The Tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and *believe* he will, or not.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is a man doomed to be bored—doomed to sit in a chair all night long—night after night—month after month—year after year—being bored. No relief for him, but crossing and uncrossing his legs from time to time. No respite. If he sleeps it must be with his eyes open, fixed in the direction of the haranguing bore. He is not bound, however, *bona fide*, to hear all the bore says. This happily was settled in the last century. "Mr. Speaker, it is your duty to hear me," said a bore of the last century, to the then Speaker of the House of commons. "It is the undoubted privilege of every member of the House *to be heard!*" "Sir," replied the Speaker, "I know it is the undoubted right of every member of this House to speak, but I was not aware that it is his privilege to be always heard."

London paper.

Don Miguel.—A private letter received in London on the 30th June, states that the *hopeful* Don Miguel in reply to one of his ministers who advised him to moderate his excesses, said "if I am obliged to vacate the throne and absent myself from Portugal, I am determined at least to exterminate one half the Portuguese."—A liberal and charitable sentiment and highly becoming the well known principles of this amiable protegee of the crowned heads of Europe.

Royal Wedding....A letter from Munich, dated the first inst. mentions the arrival of the Marquise Barbacena in that capital, to demand the hand of the third daughter of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, for his Imperial Master Don Pedro Emperor of Brazil. The Duchess is daughter of the late, and sister of the present King of Bavaria, and widow of Eugene Beauharnois. One of the daughters is already married to the Crown Prince of Sweden, (Oscar Bernadotte.) The Princess Amelia Augusta Eugenia Napoleon, was born the 21st July 1812. She will soon be 17 years of age. She will leave us in the beginning of the month of August. She is to embark at Ostend for England, and to continue afterwards her voyage to Rio Janeiro, accompanied by the young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria.

Cotton Convass....The Washington Telegraph, of the 25th August, contains a correspondence between Warren R. Davis, Esq. and the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of employing *cotton canvass* in our navy. The Secretary informs Mr. Davis that "the trial of a top-sail of that material, during the late cruise of the Sloop of War Boston is sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a more extended experiment," that "the fitness of this great staple of our country for the manufacture of convass, suitable for naval purposes, shall, as it deserves, be fully and fairly tested," and that "with the approbation of the President, he had ordered a full set of sails for the Sloop of War Peacock, now fitting for sea, to be made of *cotton canvass*."

We are glad to see this. We hope to see an additional value given to this great staple of the country. *N. C. Journal.*

Gold.....A lump of this precious metal, intermixed with a considerable portion of quartz and particles of earth, and weighing altogether about six ounces, was ploughed up a few days since, on the farm of Mr. Haley, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia. It was brought to town on Wednesday, and sold for eighty-five dollars. *Fredericksburg Herald.*

The following has been often published, but may be new to some, who might derive advantage from a method to preserve cheese from mice:—Take a pod of red pepper and put into a piece of fine linen; moisten it with a little butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a fine color to cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will come near it.

[N. E. Farmer.

A carrier to a newspaper in Philadelphia has been fined before a magistrate for neglecting to serve the subscribers regularly. The loss of a subscriber in consequence of the neglect of the carrier, was proven in court.

British Plagiarism—It appears to us truly astonishing, that in the British Literary world, a spirit of jealousy so strong and withal so injurious, towards American Literature, should be suffered to exist. Englishmen seem to be lost to every principle of rectitude, as well as to every generous feeling, when the genius or learning of their American brethren is made a subject of contemplation. They hesitate not to stoop to arts in the highest degree mean and disgraceful. Witness the following, taken from the United States Gazette. The Editors of the Monthly Review, ought to have had more regard to self-respect, than to have become parties in a transaction so dishonourable.

A correspondent says, "The translation of Jahn's History of the Hebrew commonwealth, by Mr. Stowe, of the Andover Theological Seminary has been republished in London. From its title, as given in the English Journals, and the notice of it in the Monthly Review, it is evident that it is intended to pass for an English work. The designation of the translator as a student of that seminary, which appears in the American edition, is omitted, and the Reviewer speaks in congratulating terms of the revival of interest in continental learning, which the appearance of the translation evinces, in a way which evidently refers to Englishmen."

The President....We learn that the President's health had been much benefited by his visit to the Rip Raps, where he chiefly remained after his arrival, inhaling the salubrious ocean breeze, and daily taking the salt water bath. He received no visits of ceremony, it is said, but was at all times accessible and affable to those who called on him merely *en passant*, and appeared to enjoy a fine flow of spirits for an invalid. *Nor. Herald.*

Runaway Slave.—On the 13th inst. Col. Bram, of Louisiana, accompanied by Constable Hays the younger, attempting to secure a runaway negroe in N. York, the fellow drew a knife and stabbed the officer in the thigh and cut him in the wrist, making a thrust at the same time at his master. Hays however, with assistance, secured him and lodged him in Bridewell. The negro has been four or five years in N. York.

On the following day he was tried at the General Session for an attempt to kill. The Jury after 30 minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of—Guilty of the assault and battery and not guilty of the attempt to kill. Counsel was furnished him by the Manumission Society.

The New-York Gazette says.—"A merchant, whose policy expired, at 12 o'clock, called at the Insurance office at half past 11, and obtained a renewal of it. At 2 o'clock, the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes! This circumstance occured at the late destructive fire in Augusta, Geo. What would have become of that man's fortune, if he had thought it "would do as well after dinner."

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of June 23, says—"The curent of feeling here sets at present very strongly against the Russians, and if war were declared tomorrow against that ambitious people, I am convinced that honest John would enjoy the circumstance very much. There seems to be an impression that a little blood-letting would benefit the body politic, as much as it sometimes does the human system.

It is stated that the Trustees of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, have taken a lease of the Federal-street Theatre, with a view of keeping it closed—so as to bring all the grist to their own mill.

Five Cents.—Our attention was, yesterday, called to the fact, that the new five cent pieces are heavier than the fippenny bits. On trial, the dime at once made the fip kick the beam. In like manner it was found that four dimes were heavier than a quarter of a dollar, and of course the new twenty cent pieces will also be heavier, and in consequence of more value than the quarter.

Philadelphia Aurora, 11th inst.

Population.—A census of the population of the State of South Carolina is now in progress. A writer in the Charleston Courier is of opinion that the result will shew that the white population has diminished.

Population of Cincinnati.—According to to an enumeration recently made, it appears that the population of Cincinnati is as follows: white males, 11,665; white females, 10,035; total permanent white population, 21,890; blacks and mulattoes, 2,948; making a population of 24,148 souls. Since December 1826 there have been built eight hundred dwelling houses.

Balt. American.

Justice.—Col. Woolley of the U. S. Army, convicted by a Court Martial at Jefferson Barracks, of having flogged a soldier, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service—and this judgment has been approved by President Jackson.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1829.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for the 6th Circuit, commenced at Rockford last week the Hon. James Martin, Jr. Judge. Colonel *Wm. J. Alexander*, of Mecklenburg county, was appointed Solicitor pro tem. in place of *Joseph Wilson*, Esq. deceased.

☞ We will once more state for the information of correspondents, that it is against our rule, and the dictates of common prudence, to publish Marriages and Deaths anonymously. We always require that their authenticity should be vouched for by a responsible name. We are induced to reiterate this notice now, because of having recently received many communications of this kind, in violation of the above requirements—some of them, we have since ascertained, from esteemed friends, whose favors we should have felt a peculiar satisfaction in publishing had we known their authors.

The communication from *Macon county* is received, and shall be attended to as soon as we can find time to do it justice.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Salisbury, Sept. 8th, 1829.

Mr. Editor: It is made my duty to announce through your paper, the formation of a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, under the direction of the Concord Presbytery, on the principle of *total abstinence*. It was first formed at Lincolnton, at the spring sessions of the Presbytery; but for the want of time, was not sufficiently matured, to be laid before the public. At the late sessions at Sugar Creek, the subject was renewed and entered into with considerable spirit by the members generally. The congregation listened with apparently deep interest to the discussion on the subject, and it is believed that most of the congregations are ready for the formation of congregational Societies.

The present list of members is principally composed of the members of Presbytery, because, owing to the immaturity of the plan, it was not laid before either of the congregations in the bounds of which we have set, since the formation of the society. The officers of the society are Rev. Robert H. Chapman, D. D. *President;* Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, and Mr. Thomas Allison, (Tanner) *Vice-Presidents;* Rev. John Silliman, *Corresponding Secretary;* Rev. Jesse Rankin, *Recording Secretary;* and Rev. William A. Hall, *Treasurer.*

The Recording Secretary was ordered to announce the formation of the society through the papers printed in this place, and in the Visitor and Telegraph, printed at Richmond.

Connected with this notice, I will mention, that one pious merchant of Concord, has several months since ceased dealing in ardent spirits. Two others have determined to give it up, so soon as they shall have disposed of the little they have on hand. The latter remark will apply to two or three of the merchants in this place. All this is done from conscientious scruples, and may be attributed to the state of public feeling produced principally by the discussions of the last two or three years. I have never, in my life, known public feeling rise so fast, on any subject, as it has done in the last year or two on the subject of intemperance.

Yours, &c. J. RANKIN.

Gen. William Gregory having lately been appointed postmaster at Elizabeth City, in this state, in place of Josiah Fearing, removed, the Adams and Clay editors raised the cry of *proscription, tyranny*, &c.; and abused the Administration in round terms, for hunting all of their opponents *out* of office, and "reforming" their own partizans *into* their places. But lo! it was soon discovered they were on a false scent—that Gen. Gregory was one of their own partizans!—a more zealous one than the ejected postmaster; and of course that the motive for removing the old incumbent could not have been a selfish, nor a *proscriptive* one; but that the removal was made for good and valid reasons. The eagerness of the coalitionists to decry *every* act of the Administration, good or bad, frequently precipitates them into most ludicrous dilemmas.

The coalition papers are exulting, with 'exceeding great joy,' over the re-election of Messrs. Dutee J. Pearce, and Tristam Burges, to Congress, from *Rhode Island.* Verily, they must be hard run, if they have nothing better to crow about than this. We expect next to hear that the *Yankees have* TAKEN *New-England*;—and that the Adams and Clay men are illuminating and singing hosannahs over the great victory!!

JOHN JACKSON, *again.*—It appears from a communication in the Raleigh Star, that this vagabond office hunter *did* once reside at Washington, in this state, for a limited period; but that he is now an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. We are glad to learn, that he does not disgrace North Carolina, neither by nativity nor citizenship. None but a mean, inglorious wretch, would have asked for an office at the hands of one whom he believed to be so bad a man as he represents President Jackson, in his scurrilous publication.

The Militia.—The legislature of Delaware has totally abolished the militia system in that state, and efforts are making to do the same thing in Pennsylvania. An editor in this state, who recently lost his election for a high military command, asks if North Carolina ought not to follow suit? If he will look into the acts of the last session of our Legislature, he will there find a provision which effectually gives the *coup de grace* to the militia system in this state—which is being killed up, inch by inch.

Travellers.—The Albany Argus says:—There were rising of twelve hundred persons arrived in this city on *Sunday*; passengers in steamboats and stages;

The President of the United States arrived at Washington City on Tuesday, the 1st inst. from a tour down the Chesapeake Bay, for the benefit of his health. It is stated that he has recovered the wonted vigor of his constitution.

☞ The communication from Mecklenburg, relative to the mortality which prevails there, has been received, and shall be published in our next. It would not have been precluded this week, but for a temporary absence of the Editor.

"Omega" is received, and shall be attended to.

Much sickness prevails in most sections of the country south and east of the mountain districts. We may remark, however, in general terms, that there is not much, if any, more sickness in Salisbury, than in ordinary years at this season. We are advised from Mecklenburg, that in some parts of that county an unusual degree of mortality attends the cases of fever this season: young and old fall victims to it.

Duels—Murderers—Cowards!—Two cowardly fellows, one a Mr. J. C. Sewall, the other a Dr. H. B. Crews, happening recently to fall out about some tobacco-spittle which escaped out of the leeward side of the Doc's. mouth, and alighted somewhere in the region of the nasal *feature* of the other—or some other cause as trivial—agreed to try to shoot one another, in order to repair the terrible breach which said spittle had battered in their *honors*: accordingly, they met on the Alabama and Florida line, accompanied by their *friends*, falsely so called: after shooting at each other *three* times, at only about a dozen steps apart—during which, no doubt, like a boat rower, they looked one way and fired another, else we can't see how they so often missed their mark at such a distance—they agreed that their *honors* were whole again, as Sewall had drawn blood from the flesh of the Doc's. right shoulder. They then sneaked off home; and thus ended the ridiculous and disgraceful affair.

Camden.—The Camden Journal does not report the prices in the market at that place, and we have no other convenient means of ascertaining them.

Cheraw.—The newspaper in this place being defunct, we shall hereafter be unable to give the state of the market there.

Gen. Wm. F. Gordon has been elected to Congress from the Albemarle district in Virginia, in place of Mr. Rives, appointed Minister to France.

Yellow Fever.—A paper from New-Orleans, of the 10th ult. states that the yellow fever was making frightful ravages among the inhabitants—forty or fifty died daily!

Awful depravity!—Some of the negroes of Dr. Floyd's family, near Lynchburg, Virginia, put arsenic in the coffee-pot; by which all the family were sickened, and a little son of the Doctor's died. Five of the negroes were put in jail, suspected of being in the nefarious plot to poison the family.

Rather a serious conspiracy among the Blacks at and in the neighborhood of Georgetown, South Carolina, was recently detected, and suppressed. It appeared to be the object of the slaves, to massacre the whites, and plunder their property. The conspiracy was not, however, as extensive as at first apprehended.

Mr. Poinsett.—In all probability the report of the assassination of Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, is without foundation; as accounts from Tampico, of a later date than that on which the report rested, are silent on the subject.

Indian Treaties.—A treaty has just been concluded by the U. S. commissioners, with the Chipewa and Potawatomie tribes of Indians, on the Upper Mississippi river; by which the Indians cede to the U. States the district of country comprising the Lead Mines, and about 3,500,000 acres of valuable land. A treaty with the Winnebagoes was also agreed upon; by which they are to cede to the United States an extensive tract of land, from the Rock to the Ousconsin rivers. A council would soon be held with the Sacs and Foxes. The stipulations of the treaty are: the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for 30 years, $18,000—amounting, in all, to $540,000: the Potowatomies to receive annually $15,000, as long as they sustain their name as a distinct nation. Harmony prevailed between the Commissioners and the Indians, and the latter appeared satisfied with their bargain. These treaties are supposed to be the most important of any ever concluded with the Indians: the whole amount of lands ceded to the U. States by these treaties, is about *six millions of acres*, including the most valuable *Lead Mines* in the Union.

Alabama.—Some of the papers have stated that Francis W. Armstrong has been elected to Congress from the Mobile district in this state: this seems to be a mistake; *Dixon H. Lewis* has been elected, as stated in last week's Carolinian. He received more votes than both the other candidates, Messrs. Oliver and Armstrong: Armstrong, so far from being elected, was the hindmost on the list.

University of Georgia.—The Trustees have elected

The Rev. *Alonzo Church*, President of the University.

Mr *McGehee*, Professor of Mathematics; and

Mr. *James P. Waddel*, Professor of Languages.

The duties of Professor of Belles-Letters and Ethics, are, for the present, to be discharged by Dr. Church.

Milledgeville Jour.

A drove of from 80 to 100 fine Mules recently arrived at *Baltimore* from Kentucky, and were sold at fair prices—$75 being the lowest sum that was paid for any one of them.

Ireland.—We regret to find various indications of new troubles in this country, exaggerated, no doubt, by one side of the press, but showing that the country is still in a state of fermentation.

London, July 22.—The Dublin Evening Post of Saturday last exclaims:

"What a state is the country reduced to! In Tyrone, Armagh, and Feamanagh the Catholics have been obliged to retire to the mountains for protection. The milch cows are suffered to run wild about the country for the want of proper care—the children and their mothers have fled from their homes, under the terror of assassination; and if vigorous measures be not speedily adopted, the civil war in the North may be extended to other quarters."

The Privy Council has terminated its deliberations; and the result is a proclamation, calling upon the authorities of the country to obey the laws, which will produce about as much effect as the invitation to Master Barnerdine to come down and be hanged. The Dublin Evening Post has hit the nail on the head—"Disarm the yeomanry and proclaim martial law." There is no use in shilly shallying when multitudes are taking the field against each other. In all cases of this kind severity is mercy. In a country where the magistrates are partisans, the law is a mockery. The only efficient discipline is martial law, administered unsparingly and impartially, without regard to religion or party.

When Jesse Benton, and Patrick Darby, and Henry Clay, used to trump up stories against Gen. Jackson, the Toby Watkins party never heeded who the *Authors* were; the *Invention*, not the inventor, was what engrossed their attention; but now the tune is changed; a friend of our side relates a number of *facts* touching the public interest, and straightway, there is a fuss to know who *he* is!

Balt. Rep.

The Virginia planters on the Roanoke, since the opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal, have turned their attention to that channel of communication, instead of pursuing the old plan of waggoning to Lynchburg. Between six and seven hundred hogsheads of tobacco, of the present inspection, have been shipped from Danville to Norfolk, by the route of the canal.

In Zanesville, Ohio, the inhabitants celebrated the 4th by a great barbacue on the east bank of the Muskingum. Among other delicacies served up, was *an Ox roasted whole*.

[It may have been roasted whole, but we do not believe it was *wholly roasted*.]

The editor of the Androscoggin Free Press, says that the other day he saw seventy-five ox teams, each containing fifteen females, all of whom were *going a blue berry-ing*.

Buenos Ayres.—Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 15th of June had reached us, at which time the result of the war still remained in the same uncertain state as at the date of the previous accounts. There was no prospect of peace between the belligerent parties. Flour was quoted at a doubloon per barrel, and in consequence of the long continuance of the civil commotions the price of the article was expected to be maintained.

"*The law's delay.*"—A suit in London, commencing in the reign of Charles the first, has just been settled by which a Dr Boucher recovered £40,000. Who pays costs?

A machine is advertised in England to destroy bugs by steam. It can be used without taking the bedstead to pieces, and will not injure the furniture be it ever so rich.

From a late London Paper.

Recently a fellow of the name of William Robertson, was convicted in the Police Court, Edinburg, of stealing Bell's Life in London and two other newspapers in a coffee room, and was sentenced to the discipline of *Bridewell for sixty days*. The paper mentioned was sticking out of his pocket, and during the resistance he made to be turned out of the house, his hat fell off, in which the other two papers were discovered.

Free Blacks.—The Norfolk Herald states that the schooner Washington's Barge, captain Benedict, has been chartered by the Government to take out to Liberia the captured Africans at Amelia Island, 190 in number. She was to sail immediately for the Island, to take them on board. *A. H. Mechlin*, Esq. goes out in the Washington's Barge, as agent on the part of the government, and Doctor *J. Vaughn Smith*, of the Navy as surgeon of the vessel.

The papers are beginning to publish *steam boat ballots* for the next presidency. One of the Editors of the New-York Commercial was recently present at one of these trials, which terminated in favour of Mr. Clay. "The result was exactly two to one"—*two turnips to a leg of mutton*, we suppose.

Webster's Dictionary.—Mr. Baker, of Thetford, Eng. proposes to reprint Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, in parts, to be completed in two volumes, quarto.

Extract of a letter from Charles Carroll, Jr. to a friend in Baltimore.

DOUGHORAGAN MANOR, 26 JULY, 1829.

"I regret that the short stay of Gen. Jackson at the Manor prevented my asking you to meet him at dinner; but he left us yesterday morning in consequence of an engagement he had made for that evening in Washington.

"His address, as you know, is as agreeable as possible, and his conversation particularly on the events of the last War, in which he was so distinguished an actor, is replete with the most interesting details; showing strongly his accurate knowledge of character and his natural talents for war. It is impossible to be a day in his company, and not to feel convinced, that he is resolved to pursue a straight-forward and upright policy, regardless of the sneers and abuse of opposition."

Tooth Drawing.—Two men have been charged before the London police of stealing 400 sets of human teeth, valued at £300, and, in spite of their teeth, have been committed to durance.

Difference of Trade.—The amount of the trade of England with France, during the past year, is stated at only £800,000; while the trade with Turkey during the same period is estimated at more than £1,000,000.

A sea Fox, measuring 13 feet in length and 4 feet in circumference, was taken in Wiscasset harbor lately.

MARRIED,

In this county, by Henry Keller, Esq. on the 23d ult. Mr. Daniel Penery to Miss Hartwell Drake. Also, on the 27th, by the same, Mr. Renson Albea to Miss Hessy Robison: all of Rowan county.

In Surry county, near Jonesville, by the Rev. Mr. Carter, on the 3d inst. Mr. Isaac Carter to Miss Sally Hurt. Also, on the same day, by James Calloway, Esq. Mr. Hiram Spencer to Miss Mary Reece. Also, same day, by Jonathan Unthank, Esq. Mr. Anthony Collins to Miss Sally Franklin.

DIED,

At his father's residence, Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ult. after suffering the pangs of a protracted and painful illness, *James Columbus Harris*, Esq. attorney at law, in the 25th year of his age. He yielded up his soul, with pious resignation, into the hands of Him who gave it; and has, we trust, ascended into the bosom of his Father and his God, there to receive the reward of a well-spent life. [*Communicated.*

In Iredell county, on the 6th inst. *William Carson*, Esq. in the 40th year of his age. He was an enterprising man, and much beloved by his acquaintances. In the domestic circle, he was tender and affectionate: and his afflicted family will long deplore the loss of the husband and the father. [*Communicated.*

In Davidson county, on the 29th ult. Doctor *William Dobson*.

At the residence of her father, Maj. Jonathan Harris, in Mecklenburg county, on the 1st inst. Miss *Sophia S. Harris*, aged 14 years. [We regret our inability to publish the obituary accompanying the annunciation of Miss Harris's decease, this week: it shall find a place in our next.]

Also, in Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Black, county surveyor. Also, Mr. Hugh G. Kilpatrick. Also, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Barnett, Sen.; who was a staunch Whig during the Revolution, and an honest man throughout life. Also, on the same day, Mr. John Patterson, jr.

In Iredell county, on the 5th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Mr. Asa Campbell, aged 28 years 6 months and 17 days. Also, on the next day, 6th inst. Mr. Asa Campbell, husband of the above named deceased, aged 28 years 5 months and 9 days. They died within 24 hours of each other, were carried to the burying ground together, in the same wagon, and laid in the same grave,—there to sleep until the Lord Jesus shall descend from Heaven, and with the voice of the Archangel and trump of God, shall awake the nations under ground, and usher on the glorious morning of the Resurrection. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death were not divided. They left four small children, and many connexions, to mourn their loss. [*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, eptember 12th.....Cotton 1½ to 1¾ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35 brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26.....Cotton 6½ to 7¾ bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 to 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1¾ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, Sept 1st.....Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

In Upland Cotton, the sales of the week were very limited; as far as we could learn, not exceeding 50 bags. We have advanced our lowest quotation ½ a cent, there being nothing now in market, that can be bought at 7 cents; we quote the range of prices 7½ a 9½; the stock is very small.

Petersburg, Virg. Sept. 5.....Cotton 7½ to 9: Tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, Flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Sept. 5.....Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

Camden, August 29....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Cheraw Sept. 2.....Cotton, 7 to 8, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 13 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.....Flour $6½ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Aug. 29.....Cotton 9 to 10¾, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 12½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 28.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

New-York, Aug. 29.....Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Sept. 5....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Sept. 2.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Mansion Hotel,

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place: the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on *his* part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

☞ The *Northern, Southern, Lincoln* and *Cheraw STAGES*, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 8t91

BOOKS at AUCTION.

IN order to close and expedite the settling of the business of the late firm of *Hiram Turner & Co.* there will be sold at auction, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday evening the 12th October next, and sale to continue every evening during the week, (it being the week of Rowan Superior Court,) all the Books remaining on hand at this place, consisting of

6 or 7000 Volumes,

well assorted, and in part Law, Medical, Historical and Miscellaneous works. This is certainly the most splendid assortment of Books ever offered for sale by auction in the western part of the state, and will be well worth the attention of the public. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the situation of the estate requires that it should be immediately closed. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the evening of the sale.

N. B. HUGHES, *Agent.*

for H. D. Turner, Surviving partner.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9th, 1829. 4t87

For Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of *John Thomas*, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, will expose to sale, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the premises of the dec'd.

TWO PLANTATIONS,

lying on the waters of the Buffalow Shoal Creek 8 miles south west of Statesville, and one mile north of Thomas' Ferry, containing 100 Acres, with a dwelling and other necessary buildings, and an improvement of thirty acres, under good repair. The former, 150 Acres, lying joining, containing an excellent seat for Water Power, and well timbered.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a likely NEGRO MAN, *Waggon, Horses, Cattle, Corn*, and *Wheat*, and various other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved security. Any person wishing to purchase the above *Land* can examine it previous to the day of sale, by applying to JAMES B. THOMAS, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. F. THOMAS. }

Iredell county, Sept. 1st, 1829. 2t85

☞ We will, at the same time, offer for sale several hundred acres of *Land*, lying on the waters of Hatchy, in the counties of Shelby and Fayette, Tennessee: twelve months credit will be given.

NOTICE.

BEING determined to remove somewhere, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 29th instant, that notable and valuable *Tract of Land*, where I now live, on the main road leading from Statesville to Lincolnton, on Buffalow Shoal Creek, Iredell county, N. C. with all its ways and Mines—supposed to be by good judges, much branch or bottom and hill *Gold*; together with three other *Tracts* near me; the whole containing 653 Acres. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. JOHN LEA.

September 5th, 1829. 2t85

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission. RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 8t91

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 5, 1829.

HAVING appointed Capt. *Sam'l. Lemly*, Adjutant of the 63d Regt. officers will respect and obey him accordingly.

By YARBROUGH, *Col. Comd't.*

OFFICERS!

You are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Salisbury, on *Thursday*, the 8th day of October, 1829, at 10 A. M. armed and equipped for *Drill*.

And on *Friday*, the 9th, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipp'd with full uniform, according to law. Captains, and commandants of companies, are required to make their returns on the day of drill.

By order of Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comd't.

SAM'L. LEMLY, *Adj't.*

4t67 *63d Regt. N. C. Militia.*

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues:

YOU will appear on the court-house hill, on Friday, the 9th of October, proximo, 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt for regimental muster and inspection, in accordance with the requisition of the Col. Comdt.

By order of Capt. Thomas G. Polk.

JNO. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 14th, 1829. 4t87

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

JERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 19th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM'L. JONES, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1829. 6t89

Strayed or Stolen,

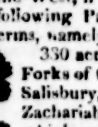
FROM the subscriber, on the 15th Aug. a young sorrel *Mare*, three years old, fourteen hands two inches high, with a small star in her forehead; long switch tail, well made, high spirited, and runs fast. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will give me any information, so that I get her again if strayed; and if stolen, twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the thief, and ten dollars for the recovery of the mare.

3t86 JAMES S. BURCKHEAD.

Direct to Cabarrus county, N. C.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:



330 acres of *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 25 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

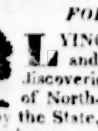
N. B. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

P. S. There will also be sold, a HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of *Doctor William Moore*, dec'd. now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by E. Cress.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,



LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3pr86 SAML. HENDERSON, *c. s. c.*

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Foard road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.

May 23d, 1829. 68

NOTICE.

THIS day, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C.. The owner is requested to come forwarded, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff. of*
August 5th, 1829. 81 *Mecklenburg county.*

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincolnton to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville. 6t84

July 28, 1829. RICHARD T. BRUMBY.

P. S. The Editor of the Journal is requested to insert the above five times, and forward his account to Statesville.

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

Medical College of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second *Monday* in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine } by HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children } T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D.
Natural History, and Botany, } by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy } by JOHN WAGNER, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 8t90

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 25th August, 1829.

THE Proprietors of all newspapers now taken by this Department, are requested to discontinue sending the same after the first day of October next—and to render their accounts to that date. And notice is hereby given that no paper will be paid for after that time, except such as may be specially subscribed for subsequent to this notice.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, *Agent.*

The publishers of the Laws of the last Session of Congress, are requested to publish the above notice three times, and forward their accounts for settlement.

Aug. 27, 1829. t85

Taken up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 18th inst. two negro men, named *Patrick* and *Wilson*; the the former says he belongs to Allen Watson, and the latter says he belongs to Capt. Benj. Watson of Prince Edward county, Va.; Patrick is about 24, and Wilson 29 years old: the former is 5 feet 6 or 7, the latter 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: they are of common size, rather dark complected, and likely fellows: they had a pass to go to Alabama, probably forged: no particular mark on them. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

August 19, 1829. 81

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1828. 09

POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Bayley, and felt its magic power."

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.

The following is an ungenerous libel on the ladies. Music is an accomplishment of the highest order—perfection in the science bespeaks a delicate and refined understanding. It is an old adage, that we may get too much of a good thing; but if a thing be *really* good, it is a long time before we get too much of it. Had not the name of Bayley been attached to the libel, we would have set Hood down as the author. "Oh! No, we never mention her," is one of the sweetest songs, and is sung to an air of surpassing melody—both the words and the air are by Bayley, whom we must now set down as an arrant libeller.

THE MUSICAL WIFE.

(From Bayley's Ballads.)

My wife is very musical,
She tunes it over much,
And teases me with what they call
Her fingering and touch!
She's *instrumental* to my pain,
Her very Broadwood quakes!
Her vocal efforts split my brain,
I shiver when she *shakes!*

She tells me, with the greatest ease
Her voice goes up to C!
And *proves* it, till her melodies
Are *maladies* to me:
She's "*Isabelling*" if I stir,
From where my books lie hid;
Or, "*Oh! no, we never mention her,*"
I wish she never did.

Her newest *turns* turn out to be
The same as heard last year:
Alas! there's no variety
In *variations* here:
I see her puff, I see her pant,
Through ditties wild and strange,
I wish she'd *change her notes*, they want
Some *silver* and some *change!*"

WHAT IS LIFE? a bubble vain!
An interval of toil and pain,
A period spent in sullen gloom,
Betwixt the cradle and the tomb—
Whole years of woe, with hours of joy,
That only lighten to decoy
The spirit into keener grief,
And mock us when we seek relief,
A season spent in anxious strife
With all the world—and this is life!

But what is life? it is to see
Around us scenes of misery—
It is to see the fading cheek
That suffers, though it cannot speak,
It is to see the dim eye close
On friends that press around; while flows
The bitter tear for Confort lost
When Death affection's path hath crossed—
It is to see each promise rife
With all the world—and this is life.

Then what is life, that we should cling
With so much fondness to a thing
That yields not happiness—we know
Full well, and sadly, that the glow
Of joy, but glimmers in our skies
A moment, e'er it fades and dies—
Our sun sets darkly, and the cloud
Of gloom, our fondest hopes enshroud—
We linger here, then yield our breath;
And all is still—and this is Death. E. H.

FROM THE ARIEL.

AN ACROSTIC.

Joy's cloudless sun forever round thee shine
As bright and glorious as the live-long day;
Nor grief nor sorrow, with a blight malign,
E'er cast a shadow o'er thy flowery way.

When storms assail thee, or when griefs oppress,
Or earthly friends be cold to thy distress—
O! may that Power whose goodness none can tell,
Defend from anguish her I love so well! [tell,
By him protected, in this vale of tears,
Unknown to ill shall pass away thy years;
Rewards unthought of may He give to thee.
No seraph brighter—no redeemed more free!

NON POETICUS.

Newville, Pa. Aug. 10th.

TO DANDIES.

Ye mincing, squinting, smok'd face pretty things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle strings,
Choaked as a toad, and supple as a cat;
About the waste D sharp, the pate B flat;
Ye cringing, super-serviceable slaves,
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless knaves,
Ye lizard-looking apes, with cat-fish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your *Tailor's Bills.*

I love to hearken to the simple chat
Of prattling infants. From the lip of youth
I draw a sweeter pleasure to remark
How reason dawns towards her perfect day,
How passion kindles and impels the soul,
To all the useful purposes of life. *Hurdis.*

MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

'Have I come to this?'—How painful must be the reflection of a young man who has enjoyed the privileges of society, moral instructions, and faithful admonition, to find himself arrested in his wicked career by the arm of justice, and about to receive the penalty of the law for his crime, while comparing his advantages with his present circumstances. Indeed he may say *'have I come to this?'*

This is not altogether an imaginary case. It so happened that the writer of this was present when several convicts arrived at one of our State penitentiaries. Among the number was a young man of about the age of 24 years, of goodly appearance and well dressed. On going into the prison he involuntarily exclaimed, *'have I come to this?'*—Alas! too late to avoid the punishment justly due him for his crimes. What instruction such a scene and such a language are calculated to afford to youth. It should teach them to obey the first command with promise; to honour their parents; to avoid vain company; in a word to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. And to a parent who possesses a deep interest in the welfare of a son just entering upon the scene of active life; who knows the evil propensities of the natural heart, and the exposedness of youth to the snares of the world, a scene like this must occasion a degree of anxious solicitude, lest on some future day he may have occasion to hear from that son the melancholy reflection, *'have I come to this?'*

Marriage.....There is one circumstance, one event of human life, and that by no means of a trivial nature, over which the influence of Fortune's pipe is considered supreme. It is agreed that "marriage goes by destiny." Here "luck" reigns paramount, and "good guidance" is useless. No precautions can insure a man against a termagant wife, or a woman against a faithless husband; while unions contracted under the most apparently unfavorable auspices, sometimes afford very edifying examples of conjugal felicity. A ten years' courtship will not prevent quarrels in the honey moon, while an affection sown suddenly at a ball, and of which the harvest follows in six weeks, shall endure unchangeable all the buffets of life.—Couples at years of discretion, have proceeded gradually and steadily thro' the grammar of love, and when duly qualified for a matrimonial degree, have advanced most decorously, and after the most approved method, to the altar of Hymen. Cupid and Minerva preceding them hand-in-hand, and plenty of congratulating relations following in bridal attire: and a life *a la* cat and dog has been the result; while boys and girls, scarcely half-way in their teens, have fallen in love at battledoor and shuttlecock, galloped off the next morning to Gretna-Green, been married by a blacksmith, and thrown two whole families into hysterics, who have afterwards passed their youth like turtle-doves, their maturer years like the tenderest of friends, and their age like Earby and Joan. *English paper.*

Intemperance.....Committees have ascertained by careful inquiries of all the retailers and taverns in Troy, N. Y. that 74,636 gallons of ardent spirits are annually consumed in that city. The population is about 11,000. The number of habitual drunkards and tipplers is 585, and the number who have adopted the principle of entire abstinence is about the same. The rest are women, children and those denominated temperate men. The city coroner states that in three years he has holden inquests over 33 persons found dead, and that 29 were suddenly precipitated into eternity by intemperance. The keeper of the house of Industry reports that since October last, 224 persons have been received as inmates, and that 95 of these are intemperate, and 82 are children of intemperate parents. There are in the city about 50 widows, and 300 orphans, of deceased drunkards. Wide spread as the evil is, an evident check to its progress has been effected in the city. Some people affect to believe that the pictures of the evils of intemperance are overdrawn; but the truth is, that the half has not been told.

Hampshire Gazette.

Nightingale.....The editor of the Boston Palladium in the account of his late visit to the Shakers, remarks that "the nightingale was pouring a plaintive song through an adjacent grove." Is he not mistaken? is not this bird, so celebrated for the softness, mellowness and duration of its warble, a stranger to the United States? The name of nightingale may have been improperly applied to other species of birds, whose tuneful notes are somewhat remarkable, but we believe that the real nightingale (*motacilla luscinia*) is limited to the old continent. The ancient and modern Europeans have related many wonderful things of this little songster. It is said to sing in unison with the flute or the lyre, to fill a circle a mile in diameter with its melody, and to change its notes with so much judgment as to produce the most pleasing variety. *Hampshire Gazette.*

The Tea Shrub has been naturalized in Asia with complete success, so that sooner or later, the Chinese monopoly will come to an end, and with that end, probably, the Celestial Empire will break in pieces.

Atheism....At New York, last week, P. H. A. Stith, a young man of respectable connections, was convicted of stealing money from persons who boarded with him at the Eastern Hotel. After the Recorder had charged the jury, the prisoner uttered the following blasphemy, which struck the persons present with horror. "I defy any one to say that I did commit the crime, and even if God had said so—if there was a God, but there is no God—I say if God adjudged me guilty, I would impeach him upon his throne." The keeper of Bridewell was ordered to confine him so that he could not commit suicide. Stith is doubtless one of Miss Fanny Wright's disciples; it is evident, however, that he has some misgivings, for before he was taken from the Court he said, "my only hope is that the bowels of hell will open and receive me." Witnesses testified that he was an atheist, and that there was no appearance of any other insanity. *N. York paper.*

A New Barometer.—Observations on a Leech, made by a gentleman in England, who kept one several years for the purpose of a weather glass. A phial of water, containing a leech, was kept in the lower frame of a chamber window sash, so that, when I looked in the morning, I could know what would be the weather on the following day. If the weather prove serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form. If it rain before or afternoon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there remains till the weather is settled. If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through its limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before, it lodges almost continually without the water, and discovers uneasiness in violent throes and convulsive motions. In the frost, as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom. And in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial. The leech was kept in an eight-oz-phial, about three fourths filled with water. In the summer, the water was changed once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight.

A NEW SYNOD.

A Conference of a number of the Ministers and Lay Delegates of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Virginia, has been recently held in the Lutheran Church of Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah. There were eight Ministers present. The Rev. N. Scmucker was called to the Chair; and the Rev. J. Kehler appointed Secretary. The principal business of the Conference was the formation of a new Synod within the bounds of Virginia, distinct from the Synods of Maryland and North Carolina.—The Conference was remarkable for the animated and active preaching which it put forth. Though the object was to lead to a separation of the Churches, yet the whole affair went off with the utmost harmony. No jarring interests appeared to interrupt the concord of the meeting.—All seemed to admit the necessity of a new organization, for advancing the good of the Church.

Rich. Compiler.

A New Fashion.—The last number of the "Petit Courrier des Dames" of Paris, contains prints of the fashions for June, which leave all large sleeves worn since the American Revolution, quite in the back-ground. It is the Bishop's sleeve. The tight wristband and bracelet too, are dispensed with. The hem is slightly turned back by a loop and button above the wrist, and is broadly pendant below, exhibiting the arm in an under sleeve. The dress is a wrapper of plain muslin, surrounded by a broad hem, embroidered. A similar hem ornaments the lower part of the sleeve. As to the waist, it is comparatively a small matter.

Logic.—Give me that logic that will prove black to be white, and white no colour at all.—Many are they who wield the weapon that can do it, and that too, despite of reason. "I will prove to you," says the logician, "that every cat hath three tails." "And how?" inquires the gaping multitude. "Why thus: *No* cat hath two tails." "Granted." "*Every* cat hath *one* tail *more* than *no* cat." "True." "Two added to one are equal to *three*—ergo, *every cat hath three tails.*"

Suicide.....Mr. Wm. M'Farlane Saul, Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, put an end to his existence on the 5th ult. about six o'clock, by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered the left side, passed through the heart and was extracted from his right side. At the moment he committed the act, a Committee of the Board of Directors was occupied in examining the quarterly accounts and counting the cash. On the table in the direction where he committed the suicide, a letter was found, addressed to the board, in which Mr. Saul stated himself to be a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and that he had no means of paying it.'

During the reign of Lewis XV, a prince of the blood returning, one day from hunting, perceived a poor boy upon a tree; when with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable, he instantly fired at, and killed him. The affair was mentioned at court, according to the etiquette of which it was necessary that the prince should repair to the king and solicit his pardon. The king, sarcastically smiling, answered, 'yes cousin, I grant your pardon; and to whomsoever may fire at you, I will grant the same favour.'—The sarcastic manner of his most christian majesty's answer, was, at that time, thought a *sufficient* punishment for the enormity of the crime! *Mem. de la Cour de Louis XV.*

A country clergyman was boasting of having been educated at two colleges. "You remind me," said an aged divine, "of an instance I knew of a calf that sucked two cows." "What was the consequence!" said a third person. "Why sir," replied the old gentleman, very gravely, "the consequence was, that he was a very great calf."

Pictures of Father and Son.....An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Towcester, expresses herself in these remarkable words:—"This is Sir Robert Farmer; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money and died rich. That is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

Paste for stopping Teeth.—A cement, composed of powdered sulphate of lime, made into a paste with water and a small portion of the acetate of morphine, is now used by some dentists for stopping painful carious teeth, in lieu of gold leaf or silver. After cleaning out the tooth with lint and warm water, the cavity is again washed with a weak solution of acetate of morphine, by means of a camel's hair pencil; the anodyne powder is then mixed with a little water, and instantly introduced, so as to fill the cavity about half full; after which it is filled up with powdered sulphate of lime, immediately on its being formed into a thick paste with water, which rapidly becomes solid. The practice, where the cavity of the tooth will admit of the cement being retained, has proved very successful.

Fancy.—The vagaries and transitions of fashion, are extremely singular. Old and young dandies now wear blue striped and checked shirts, like sailors.—Coloured shirts must be vulgar; yet dipped in the crucible of fashion they become purified. Had master Jacky, some years ago, been compelled to wear a check shirt, he would have considered it a smybol of disgrace, and wept accordingly.

Dr. Brown had long courted a lady, who was his constant toast. One day after dinner, having given another lady, he was asked why he did not give his old toast. Because, said he, for as long as I have toasted her, I cannot *make her Brown.*

Polishing.—A person in public company accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was answered mildly by an Irish gentleman, "that it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish met with *hard rubs* enough to polish any nation on earth.

A good day's work.—Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove *twenty-seven* yards of good Cotton Cloth, in a common loom. The fact is attested by such respectable authority, that it cannot be doubted. Who, among the ladies of North Carolina, can beat this? *Obs.*